

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH:

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
in the City. Near to everywhere, and
providing all modern conveniences.
American or European Plan.
Rates \$4 and \$5 per day
Special terms to monthly guests.
Cable address Telephone No. 2,510
SAVOY C. A. BIDDLE
Manager

INTIMATIONS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.**PIANOS**ON
HIRE
FROM**\$10 Per MONTH.****TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.**

[29-3]

**BLUE CROSS
FUND.****HORSES IN WARTIME.
THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB**

PRESENTS

**"THE ANGEL IN
THE HOUSE,"****A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,****By B. MACDONALD HASTINGS****AND
EDEN PHILLIPOTT,****Last Year's Great London Success.****THIRD AND FINAL
PERFORMANCE,****ON SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH AT 8.15 P.M.****Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted
Half-Price.****BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.****PRICES: \$4, \$3 and \$2.****BLUE CROSS FUND.****Hongkong, 4th March, 1916.****ASAHI BEER****DAI NIPPON BREWERY****CO. TOKYO JAPAN****OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE****SOLE AGENTS****MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.****HONGKONG.****NEVER TOO LATE TO CURE****NEURALGIA.****If you are suffering now from the griping, twitching pains of neuralgia—if you suffered yesterday and expect to suffer to-morrow—yes, if you've suffered all your life from the agonies of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, backache, sprains, strains, or swellings, now is the time to-day to buy a bottle of****LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.****And insure yourself, your family, and your friends forever against external aches and pains. Rub it on with your hand. One application relieves immediately—a few more and you're cured. You are lucky to learn to-day—though it's never too late to begin.****Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.****Agents for Hongkong:—****Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.****[66-27]****THE GREAT WHITE YEAR.****PATRIOTIC WORK OF DYERS OF ENGLAND.**

FASHION AND ECONOMY.

The announcement that Professor W. H. Perkin, Professor of Chemistry of the University of Oxford, has accepted the post of head of the Research Department of British Dyes (Limited) in the place of the late Professor R. Meldola is a matter of special gratification.

Never in the history of dyes and the dyeing business has the trade situation been so critical as now, says the *Evening Standard*. To have the son of the late Sir William Perkin, the founder of the coal-tar colour industry, in a position of such importance is very valuable, because it brings strong scientific representation on the board of the National Company, which hopes to re-establish and maintain the dye industry in England. It is also a guarantee that research work will be adequately developed to meet the Germans on the ground which has been their for some years. But the question of the moment is more acute than the matter of research. The problem of dyestuffs is touching England, the United States, and France very hardly indeed. So much is this the case that the year threatens to become known as "the great white year." Inquire where one will among the big wholesale houses in London or the provinces which deal in coloured goods—curtains, dress materials, cloths, and even notepaper—and the report is the same. For coloured goods the outlook is dark. Textiles are plentiful enough—the colours are fading in strength. In fact, 1916 will doubtless see grey and white prevail. Fashions are actually becoming subservient to economic conditions. Instead of, as was the rule, creating them, already the public is getting accustomed to the view that colours will be dearer, and that probably, where obtainable, they will not wash. But even "white" is in danger. There are considerable difficulties in the way of bleaching. As the year goes on, if peace does not come, we may develop a "great grey year." In some Lancashire markets the wearing of cloths in grey instead of dye has been accepted. In the United States bleaching and caustic materials have risen in price 31 per cent., and both in England and the United States "white" goods may still appreciate greatly as the year develops.

POSSIBLE COMPETITORS.

It is possible that Germany, for her own ends, may yet take pity on us. Dyestuffs may enter England from Germany. There is no serious obstacle in the way; but German machinery is otherwise occupied than in making dyes just now. It played that role of the great firms may be that should some of the great firms at home, and others, like the Standard Oil and Du Ponts, announce their intention of combining the making of high explosives with dyestuffs on a large scale, Germany will be forced to keep her market here by accepting the facilities for shipment of dyes which now exist—or for ever bid good-bye to a big slice of her former business. She is now inclined to demand an equivalent in cotton or similar commodities returned for all dyes sent here. The only great obstacle is that Germany dyestuff plants are and may still be for some time almost wholly occupied with the making of high explosives. At the same time, large stocks of dye must have accumulated, and possibly the Germans are now waiting for the right time to use them for their commercial advantage. The fact is that at the moment the dyestuff industry in England is in a difficult position. Wholesale dealers in coloured stuffs are perplexed. The face of fashion is changed. Prices are up.

Commenting on the above, an expert dyer writes:—We who are in the business, can say that we are patriotically doing our best, and if our best falls short it is certainly not the fault of the dyers of England. Our business divides itself into a spring and an autumn season. We are busy telling clients the autumn prospect, and frankly we can only tell them from day to day. It must be remembered that nearly every dye depends on acids. It should not be forgotten that acids essential to the production of dyes have very properly been largely commandeered by the Government for the making of high explosives, and that dyers are on "acid rations." Research may overcome this difficulty eventually.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

Next there is an enormous shortage of labour. Large numbers of workers have enlisted. All that makes for delay. Again, we are now called upon to supply a wider area. Northern France and Germany are out of action. Contracts have swollen. Orders are booming. Put those facts with shortage of material and shortage of labour, and you get delay. When the war had just begun, we certainly had trouble with dyed wools. We still are having trouble with cottons. Now England is wool clad. On the other hand, China is cotton-clad. China we have educated to a doctored to fewer shades, if not fewer colours—an economy which will be of advantage to the trade and to the public. It is a fact that some resort was made to the old vegetable dyes, red, blue, and yellow. Synthetic dyes from which we get hundreds of shades were supplied by Germans to the world to the extent of over 80 per cent. of the world's demands. That supply was cut off "in a night." Is it not remarkable that we have done as well as we have done? But at first our own attempts with wools were not satisfactory to us or to the public. The public had had it "drummed" into them that this colour and that colour were sunproof, wash proof, self-proof, and so forth. Frankly, they were disappointed with the English first results. Now, as regards wools, we have got a long way, and we shall get further yet.

But we want the Government to see to it that some protection is afforded us. Mr. Lloyd George's Patent Amendment Bill was good in intention. Its results were disappointing. In the matter of dyes, keep the Government from Germany and merely put together in England. That met the requirements of the Act. England

SHIPPING NOTES.**CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO. AND THE HONOUR TO THEIR OFFICERS.**

The current issue of *Shipping and Engineering* says:—"The firm action of the China Coast Officers' Guild in requesting the directors of the China Merchants S. N. Co. to reconsider their decision to grant a prosperity bonus on the working of the fleet of only ten per cent, has resulted in the declaration of a bonus of fifteen per cent. on salaries earned from August 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1915, amounting, in the case of a senior master on a salary of \$40 per month, to the handsome sum of \$109, and a proportionate amount to other grades, payable on April 3rd. The principal grievance of the masters, officers and engineers of the China Merchants' fleet was that the payment of a smaller bonus placed that company on a different footing from the companies of other companies on the coast who held the same qualifications and performed exactly the same work as themselves."

SALE OF DANISH STEAMER TO JAPAN.**REPORTED PROTEST BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.**

The *Tiji Shippu* states that the Kobe office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha recently concluded a contract with a Danish shipping concern for the purchase of a steamer of 6200 tons, now at Norfolk, and re-named her the *Nikkoman-maru*. The Japanese company was going through the necessary formalities for the registration of the change of the ship's nationality when the British Government raised objections to the transaction. It is said that the British Government, claiming that most of the shareholders of the Danish concern in question are Germans, and its management is entirely under German influence, and so the transaction should be regarded as unjustifiable and that she may be captured as soon as she leaves American territorial waters.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, on the other hand, holds that, apart from the question of the way in which the Danish company is financed and managed, the ship must be considered Danish so long as she is registered as such, and if she sails from Norfolk after the transaction has been concluded she should be secure from capture by the British Government.

The Japanese journal further states that the Directors of the Mitsui Bussan, who are desirous of bringing about an amicable settlement of the matter, have asked the Japanese Government to open negotiations with the British authorities. Marquis Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador at London, is said to be carrying on negotiations with the Board of Trade direct on the matter at the request of the British Government.

SHIPPING LOSSES IN 1915.**BRITISH SHARE NEARLY A MILLION TONS.**

According to the annual report of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, maritime losses of £10,000 and upwards during 1915 amounted to £29,744,053, representing 928 vessels, as against £13,683,954, representing 272 vessels in 1914, and £6,736,000, representing 176 vessels in 1913.

Out of a tonnage of 1,825,365 totally lost last year, 997,972 tons represented British tonnage. The number of vessels of 500 tons register and upwards totally lost was 729, of which 317 were British. During the year 231 British vessels and 212 foreign vessels were sunk by the enemy cruisers, submarines, or mines.

The report states that casualties from fires and explosions have been increasingly frequent of late on board vessels, especially those bound from North and South America to Europe, and from the information before the committee there is good reason for suspecting that in many cases these fires and explosions, like the large number that have occurred at factories in the United States, and at quays, were of incendiary origin.

WAR-STAMP COLLECTORS.**MENTOS OF THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.**

Industry is not alone in its enjoyment of a war boom. Stamp collecting is particularly active just now.

Our sales during the war, and particularly during the last few weeks, said a well-known London stamp dealer, "have exceeded all our expectations. Our Continental trade has, of course, suffered very considerably, but this loss is more than made up by the increase in Colonial trade. Much business is now being done by British firms with Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and even the United States, which before the war went into German pockets."

The war-stamps are of historical as well as of philatelic interest. In most cases they commemorate the Allied capture of German colonies, and are usually the old German issues surcharged. Thus the new Togoland stamps—much sought after by British collectors—are surcharged "Anglo-French Occupation"; and those of the Cameroons "C.F.E."—Cameroon Expeditionary Force.

merely became an assembling station. Again, Englishmen and women too, can do a great deal. They should all say: "Never again will we buy German dyed fabrics." But how are they to know them? At present, and previously cloths and fabrics were ticketed "Made in Holland" or "Made in Germany." The tickets were detached. No ordinary member of the public then knew the place of origin. Let the Government insist that the selvage shall be indelibly inscribed. No dealer will cut the selvage, else the fabric looks a mere rag.

RUSSIA'S WARLIKE RACES.**VISIT TO SOUTHERN ARMY.**

I have been for nine days among the troops under the command of a general who is one of the foremost and most active leaders of the Russian Armies, and who, in appearance and manner, reminds me very much of Lord Roberts. I had an opportunity to visit the scenes of recent encounters and went into some of the newly-won trenches, where I conversed with a number of our brave Allies. They are in the best of spirits. I found the Army well provided in essentials. This means much in a country where the mud is the most terrible I have ever seen. It is a beautiful land, full of interest to the arcanologist and the lover of nature, but dreadful beyond imagination to the transport service. In the course of my trips I have repeatedly crossed and recrossed the Dniester, the Strypa, and the numerous other streams which furrow this country. Here on many a lofty crag still perch the ruined towers of Turkish fortresses. Historical reminiscences of the many and varied fortunes of Galicia are visible on every side. Dress, language, manners, and native population alone afford unchanging evidence that Galicia was once the cradle of the Russian race. The Little Russians in our Army converse in their own dialect with the Ruthenians, and even the Great Russians are able to do so after a little practice.

I had the honour of inspecting the Caucasian division, which are composed of regular Cossack regiments, but unlike the others, derive its complement from one particular race and district—namely, the Crimean Tatars, who were once the enemy of the Russians, and who are now the bravest of the bravest spots on earth. Since the war broke out they have been continuously employed under the most trying conditions. Even the untrained eye of the civilian, it was quite evident, that the squadron, drill executed in my presence was a first-class performance, yet I am told that the regiment has had no time or opportunity for such training since the war began. The men are hard as nails, and the horses look an extremely serviceable lot, thoroughly seasoned.

TROOPS FROM FAR MANCHURIA.

When the exigencies of the war called for the employment of all the available forces of the Empire, the War Office bethought itself of the splendid material remaining in Manchuria guarding the railway and the frontier. From this force, resembling somewhat our Canadian frontiers, Police, were raised a number of troops and horse regiments and batteries bearing the appellation Znamensky, i.e., Trans-Amurians. I devoted two days to making the acquaintance of their infantry. The machine-gun section still contained some hardy Mongolian ponies, which have come with them from the Far East. One regiment had doubled its quota of Maxim's by taking a large number from the enemy. Austrian prisoners in this sector relate that the enemy particularly dread the proximity of the Kuban Platoon. These units at work, and at their best, their origin is not unlike that of our Azaks. The descendants of the hardy Cossack pioneers of the Kuban colony, they have come to fight the Empire's battles at home. "Platoons," or stalkers, so called from their ability to crawl up, surprise, and overwhelm superior forces of the enemy, existed centuries ago in the Cossack armies of the Dnieper. The Kuban Platoons have upheld and even surpassed the traditions of their forefathers.

I have seen several thousands of these Platoons. Their appearance is extremely picturesque, thanks to their Caucasian dress. All of them wear shaggy bonnets of sheepskin, dyed a reddish hue, which gives to the casual observer a misleading impression of savagery. The Platoons are the bravest and wisest of men. No single Platoon has ever been taken prisoner, whilst they themselves have captured tens of thousands.

From the lips of their veteran brigadier, whom the Platoons affectionately style "Balko" (Grandad), and at whose bidding they cheerfully march to death or victory, I learnt that there are less than 1 per cent. of literates among his men. The Kuban Cossacks, coupled with their military training from infancy, yields splendid results. Their trenches are excellent, although they are little inclined towards trench warfare. Entirely disregarding danger, the men lined the rifle platforms so as to enable the British visitors to pass comfortably. Their shaggy bonnets being clearly visible from the Austrian trenches a few hundred yards distant, we were treated to a display of rifle and shell fire. Later, among the men in reserve, the brigadier delivered an address in honour of the British Army and the British nation to which the Platoons gave the heartiest response. At his Headquarters entertained me evening General Gulaga entertained me with a display of Cossack dances and songs.

THE CAUCASIAN NATIVE HORSE.

We have the vaguest idea of the composition of the Tsar's Armies, wrongly imagining that they form a vast grey mass, unrelieved by that diversity which lends interest and character. As a matter of fact, the Russian Army is quite as bright as ours in the variety of its parts. After two days with the Platoons I spent two days with the Caucasian native horse division, consisting of six regiments representing tribes inhabiting the Caucasus. They represent some of the finest corps of the Indian Army. Many Mahomedans are serving in the ranks, and like our Indian troops, all are volunteers. Although still having characteristics of irregular horsemen, the native division is under excellent officers, bearing great names in Russian history, and it has not only accompanied most gallant exploits on the battlefield, but has made great progress in cavalry training.

In honour of the representative of the Times, some of the various regiments went through intricate cavalry movements with admirable precision, and, although the hard-frozen ground most have sorely tried their steeds, they charged headlong in

A NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**CONSIDERATION OF AN EXPERT'S REPORT.**

Charles A. Stone, President of the American International Corporation, has answered a large number of inquiries which have been pouring in on this company by announcing that the first steps have been taken in a comprehensive programme for pushing American capital into all parts of the world, reported the New York correspondent of the *Boston Evening Transcript* on January 25th.

At the suggestion of George J. Baldwin, a Vice-President of the American International Corporation, the question of establishing a Trans-Pacific steamship line by the Pacific Mail, which the International has taken over, has been referred to a committee composed of James J. Hill, Captain Robert Dollar, W. L. Saunders, J. P. Grace and John D. Ryan. Mr. Baldwin has just submitted a report favouring the re-establishment of the Pacific Mail.

Mr. Baldwin has been a Vice-President of the company for a month according to the announcement made. He was elected on December 23rd and left immediately for the Pacific Coast. The Pacific Mail will be the department directly under his control. He is director of the National Bank of Savannah and the Chatham Bank & Trust Co. of Savannah, and is president of various public service companies in Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah and several other cities.

It is also announced that Dr. Richard P. Strong, who last year succeeded in preventing the spread of typhus in Serbia, has come with the corporation. His duties will be to assist in building up the new organization with the right kind of young men and also to take up any questions that may arise with foreign countries in regard to sanitary and health conditions.

Philip Henry, an engineer, who has given much time to construction enterprises in South America, has been elected a Vice-President.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.**CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.**

PARADES.

- 1.—Parades for to-day.
- 7 a.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated December 8th, 1915.—Semaphores practice at Headquarters.
- 5.15 p.m.—Civil Service Co.—Drill at Headquarters. Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters.
- 5.30 p.m.—No. 1 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—Machine Gun instruction on Kennedy Road Range.

DETAILS.

- 2.—On duty 9th instant—Left Section M.G. Co.
- Orderly Officer—Lieut. Danby.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY RESULTS.

The Chief Inspector (Musketry) reports the following results for Ranges A to D in Part 2:—

INTER-PLATOON TOTALS.

- 1.—No. 2 Platoon, No. 1 Company.
- 2.—No. 4 Platoon, No. 1 Company.
- 3.—No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Company.
- 4.—No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Company.
- 5.—No. 4 Platoon, No. 2 Company.
- 6.—No. 3 Platoon, No. 2 Company.
- 7.—No. 4 Platoon, No. 3 Company.
- 8.—No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Company.
- 9.—No. 1 Platoon, No. 3 Company.
- 10.—No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Company.
- 11.—No. 3 Platoon, No. 3 Company.
- 12.—No. 3 Platoon, No. 1 Company.

INTER-COMPANY TOTALS.

- 1.—No. 1 Company.
- 2.—No. 2 Company.
- 3.—No. 3 Company.

The best shooting at these Ranges was done by the Staff N.C.Os.

MOUNTED POLICE.

Mr. G. W. Gegg, for the present attached to the Mounted Patrols by courtesy of the O.C., H.K.V.C., is placed in charge of this detachment. All members of whatever rank will be subject to his orders and will not be passed out for Patrol duty except on his recommendation.

Until further orders, the Mounted Police will attend at the Jockey Club Stables at 5.30 p.m. each night and report themselves to Mr. Gegg, or, in his absence, to Trooper Scull.

MOTOR PATROLS.

More men are required for Motor Police Patrols. Applications should be sent to Staff Inspector Clarke or to this Office.

BAND PRACTICE.

Thursday, 9th March, at 6 p.m. sharp.
F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

various formations, including the famous "lavas" invented by Jenghiz Khan, with which they have repeatedly surprised and overwhelmed greatly superior forces of the enemy.

In the trenches, and subsequently in their hospitable messes, the Tartar and Chechen regiments have given repeated evidence of the cordial feelings of the native division towards the Allies. Before concluding this message I should like to state that it has been my privilege to relate to the officers and men of the various corps which I visited what Great Britain has done and is doing for the common cause. Everywhere I met with the heartiest response. From the commanding officers, to the privates, all wish to assure the Allies in the West that the Russian Army appreciates their gallant work, and is as determined as ever to fight to a victorious finish.—*Times*.

Wm. Schmidt & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. 189

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

AS a going concern GOOD MINERAL WATER BUSINESS.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [388]

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker Road.
Also, "DUNOTTAR," No. 81, Aberdeen Road.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916. [371]

LOST.

A SMALL WHITE TERRIER with long tail, licence number 215. A reward will be given for return of the dog to 132, THE PEAK.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1916. [386]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED Our Offices and Show-rooms from the First Floor to the Second Floor of 10 Des Voeux Road Central.
(Above the Robinson Piano Company).
MOW FUNG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [360]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBURY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [370]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby gives Notice that it has Opened an Office at No. 13, Naumking Road, Shanghai, as a Branch of WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY of New York, and will conduct its Telephone and Electrical Supply business in China henceforth from the Shanghai Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. are no longer Agents for WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, as from December 8th, 1915.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed Mr. WILLIAM GOLDENBERG to take charge of our Showroom in the Hongkong Hotel Building and to generally represent us in Hongkong.

MUSTARD & COMPANY,
General Importers and Commission Agents,
Sole Distributors,
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
Agents.—YALE AND TOWNE MFG. CO.,
Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [363]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. W. MEYERSON & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [251]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned has been admitted a Partner in the YICK HING FIRM (德興行) of No. 63, Bonham Strand West, Merchants and Commission Agents, as from the 1st day of the 2nd Moon, Ping Sun year (4th March, 1916), and will assume the entire management of the Firm on and after that date.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that as from the said date all Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and other Documents given by the Firm must bear the Signature of the Undersigned. All Claims against the present Partners in respect of liabilities incurred on behalf of the Firm on or before the 30th day of the 1st Moon, Ping Sun year (3rd March, 1916), should be sent to the YICK HING FIRM without delay.
CHAN LAI CHUN (陳麗泉).
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [375]

NOTICE.

IN view of the refusal of LOCAL BANKS to accept Comprodor Orders, the undersigned Lines request Passengers and Shippers to pay all accounts for freight, passage money, etc., by cheque or cash on and after 1st March, 1916:

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY,
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.,
OCEAN S. S. CO., LTD.,
CHINA MUTUAL S. S. CO., LTD.,
"EILERSMAN" LINE,
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,
BANK LINE,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
NIPPON Yusen KAISHA,
OSAKA SHUSEN KAISHA,
"GLEN" LINE,
"BEN" LINE,
"SHIDE" LINE,
DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
JAPA-PACIFIC LINE,
JAPA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
CHINA MAIL S. S. CO.,
EAST ASIATIC CO. OF COPENHAGEN,
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC S. S. CO.,
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO. OF COPENHAGEN,
AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO., LTD.,
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE,
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1916. [331]

EIGHT PER CENT. MILITARY LOAN.

SECOND DRAWING ON FEBRUARY 20TH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Drawing for Repayment of the Eight Per Cent. Military Loan Bonds will take place in Peking on February 20th, on which occasion \$1,650,000, worth of Bonds will be drawn for repayment. When the drawing is over, the numbers of drawn bonds will be published in the Government Gazette.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
Canton, 23rd February, 1916. [330]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [376]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [368]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2905, dated 6th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8115 to 8130 inclusive and 18592/18593 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITLEY NOBLE, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254]

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 39, Thirty Shares numbered 7729/7758 dated 16th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.
For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [259]

PUBLIC LECTURE

on the

HONGKONG CURRENCY PROBLEM.

MR. J. M. XAVIER has kindly consented to deliver a LECTURE, to be followed by a Discussion, on the above subject, at the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 10th March, at 5.15 P.M.
Ladies and Members of the Public are invited.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1916. [379]

TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the First Floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.), comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms with Outhouse and Servants' Quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.,
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [302]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARSONS,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 141, Wanchai Road, Large and Spacious Godown.
"SHORNCLEIFFE" Garden Road, to let Furnished, 4 Rooms.
"GLENFERR" 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
"ELLANDON" No. 5, Des Voeux Villas, No. 54, THE PEAK, Fully Furnished, including Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.
"WOODBURY" No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.
No. 58, PEEL STREET on Cause Road level.
"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ROSENBAUM" 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Burrows Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 1, DES VOEUX VILLAS, ST. PEAK (unfurnished).
No. 49, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
L. N. STEAD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [35]

HOUSE TO LET

SHAMEEN, CANTON.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES and Residential Quarters to let.
Apply—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
Hongkong or Canton.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1916. [386]

TO LET.

For Six Months from 1st May.
FURNISHED, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, "STONE HOUSE," No. 67, Mount Kellet.
For particulars apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1916. [384]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
90, Bonham Road.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [383]

TO LET.

NO. 1, TOGO TERRACE, Kennedy Road.
Apply—
LI FUK TSAU,
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GIBBS,
9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [355]

TO LET.

NEWLY-BUILT FLATS, in SAIFEE TERRACE, Nathan Road, also, SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon. Rents very moderate. Electric Light and Gas installed.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [356]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, No. 3, Mountain View.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [333]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [255]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL, 6-Roomed House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.
Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [236]

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Regent Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediate possession.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBORN,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [80]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the PEAK.
No. 1, MORRISON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1-3 and 2, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN

BRANDY



QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 616. [13]

MARRIAGES.

DOWIE MORRISON.—At H. B. M. Consulate-General and at Union Church, Shanghai, on March 1st, ROBERT GOVAN, second son of DAVID DOWIE, of Glasgow, to JANE THORNTON ANDERSON, eldest daughter of the late CHARLES MORRISON, of Pollock-shield, Glasgow.
MOARHUR.—At H. B. M. Consulate and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, on February 28th, JOHN McARTHUR, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to FRANCES HELEN, second daughter of the late RICHARD DUFFIELD GREY, of Edinburgh.
MILLER.—Dening.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. N. C. POPE, CHARLES, eldest son of CHARLES MILLER, of Portsmouth, England, to FLORA VICTORIA, second daughter of the late WALTER DENING, of Sendai, Japan. (Japan papers please copy). [367]

DEATH.

MAXWELL.—At the Victoria Nursing Institute, Shanghai, on March 3rd, NORM MAXWELL, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China) Ltd., aged 36 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 8TH MARCH, 1916

TURKEY'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

THE news that Turkey is anxious for peace and has sent two envoys to Switzerland to discuss terms with the Allies is very welcome. Too much reliance must not, of course, be placed upon the report, but it is significant that it follows so closely upon the attempted assassination of Enver Pasha, that stormy petrel of Turkish politics who, according to the German version, is now making a tour in Palestine. Enver Pasha is more responsible than any other individual subject of the Sultan for Turkey's unhappy position to-day. A comparatively young man, of great daring and resource, regardless of the means by which he attains his ends, and reckless of consequences, he has, by sheer force of character, held a dominating place in the Councils of the Ottoman Empire during recent years. He received his military training in Germany, and has always been a partisan of German policy.

He has been described as an ardent patriot, and as one who, from purely disinterested motives, has toiled to lift his country out of the slough of reaction into which it had fallen. Whatever truth there may be in these assertions, there is little doubt that the intentions which were assiduously bestowed upon him by the Prussian military caste had their effect, and throughout all the negotiations he was the KAISER'S greatest ally. With his influence removed, more sober counsels may prevail. Discontent has been rife for a long time. Resentment has been created by the overbearing attitude of the Prussian officers, and jealousy has been aroused by the preferential treatment accorded to German soldiers. Moreover, there has been no shadow of recompense so far for the great sacrifices which Turkey has made; no record of successes to encourage and stimulate the civil population. The Allies were forced to evacuate Gallipoli; it is true, but the triumph was a negative one for Turkey. The restoration of Egypt to the Sultan, and the recovery of Crete and the Greek islands were among the inducements offered to Turkey for her intervention in the war, but the possibility of securing these rewards seems as remote as the Greek Kalends. The KAISER has been profuse in his promises, but there is a growing disbelief in his power to keep them. In the meantime, the country is on the brink of financial disaster, Constantinople is threatened with famine, the great stronghold of Erzerum has fallen, and the army in Asia Minor is fleeing before the advancing Russians, who have, also, retained the mastery of the Black Sea and inflicted heavy damage upon Turkish shipping. The circumstances, therefore, are all in favour of a peace movement, which it will be impossible for Germany to circumvent, and the opening of negotiations must shatter for ever the KAISER'S rosy dream of supremacy in the Near East. It must be remembered that Turkish feeling has never been really antagonistic to Britain or France. When war broke out it is probable that the influence of Great Britain, to whom Turkey owes her very existence as a European Power, was greater than that of Germany in the Sublime Porte, but Germany exerted every effort to force Turkey into the conflict. A great weapon in the hands of the KAISER'S emissaries was undoubtedly the pre-emption of the two powerful Turkish warships which had been built in England for Turkey. The money for these ships had been raised by popular subscription, and the disappointment of the populace was intense when Britain took possession of them. In spite of the great agitation carefully fostered by German Agents, however, the Grand Vizier informed the British Ambassador that he would never be a party to declaring war either against Britain or France. Then came the incidents which were directly responsible for the rupture of diplomatic relationships. The two German war vessels, the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*, took refuge in the Dardanelles in accordance with international law, that the ships should be dismantled and the crews interned. The Porte asked that the question might be left in abeyance until the crews sent to England to bring back the Turkish warships returned. This request was granted, and the Germans employed the time to gain a predominance influence over the Ministry. The Commander of the *Goeben*, also, threatened that if an attempt who were made to land his men he would bombard the Capital. Gradually the Turkish fleet fell under the control of the Germans, who by this time had replaced the British Naval officers engaged to reorganise it, and towards the end of October, without the knowledge of the Turkish ministers—with the exception, perhaps, of Enver Pasha—it homed the Russian ports of Odessa and Theodosia. This led the Allied Ambassadors to ask for their passports and to the declaration of war. It may be no excuse for Turkey to say that she was a cat's paw, but doubtless these facts and the honourable way in which she has conducted warfare against the Allies will be taken into consideration when peace proposals are discussed. Turkey's great fear is that Russia has designs on Constantinople. If the war is continued by Turkey her existence in Europe will end, and she will be thrust back again into Asia. More favourable terms may be granted now, but certainly Russia's free access to the Dardanelles will be a *sine qua non* of any settlement.

The death is recorded of Mrs. C. de H. Hughes, wife of Mr. de Courcy Hughes, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Kobe.

At the Y.M.C.A., at 9.15 this evening, Mr. M. Manuk will read a paper on "Do Men Live Again?" The paper will be followed by a discussion and questions.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with the theft of 10 gunnybags from the Chinese Sugar Refining Company. Inspector Sim said it was not known how the defendant got into the godown belonging to the Company. He was seen passing No. 1 Police Station with the bags, which were identified as belonging to the China Sugar Refining Co., in his possession. Defendant was sent to prison for a month.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Diocesan Girls' School, on Monday, a letter addressed to Miss Pitts was read from Messrs. Chan Kai Ming, Sin Tak Fan, Ho Fook and Wong Kam Fak, presenting a Scholarship of \$50 a year to the school in memory of the late Miss Eyre. The Scholarship is to be open to all pupils irrespective of race, nationality or creed. The Committee gratefully accepted the Scholarship, which is the first the School has received.

A Chinese cyclist who ran over a small boy in Kramer Street, Kowloon, was summoned by the boy's mother for furious riding. Complainant told the Magistrate that defendant rode down the street at a fast pace and did not ring his bell. He ran into her six-year-old boy, and the impact was so great that defendant was knocked off his machine. Defendant said he rang his bell, and, in trying to avoid the boy, he fell down on his nose. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

The weekly return of communicable disease shows that one fatal case of bubonic plague was notified, the patient being a Chinese. There were also notified nine cases of diphtheria (one Indian and the rest Chinese), five being fatal; five cases of enteric fever (one British and rest Chinese), three being fatal; and one case of purpuric fever (Chinese). There was a remarkable number of cases of small-pox, 19 cases being notified, of which no fewer than 18 were fatal. All the patients were Chinese.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes today at 4 p.m.

The death is recorded of Mrs. C. de H. Hughes, wife of Mr. de Courcy Hughes, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Kobe.

At the Y.M.C.A., at 9.15 this evening, Mr. M. Manuk will read a paper on "Do Men Live Again?" The paper will be followed by a discussion and questions.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with the theft of 10 gunnybags from the Chinese Sugar Refining Company. Inspector Sim said it was not known how the defendant got into the godown belonging to the Company. He was seen passing No. 1 Police Station with the bags, which were identified as belonging to the China Sugar Refining Co., in his possession. Defendant was sent to prison for a month.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Diocesan Girls' School, on Monday, a letter addressed to Miss Pitts was read from Messrs. Chan Kai Ming, Sin Tak Fan, Ho Fook and Wong Kam Fak, presenting a Scholarship of \$50 a year to the school in memory of the late Miss Eyre. The Scholarship is to be open to all pupils irrespective of race, nationality or creed. The Committee gratefully accepted the Scholarship, which is the first the School has received.

A Chinese cyclist who ran over a small boy in Kramer Street, Kowloon, was summoned by the boy's mother for furious riding. Complainant told the Magistrate that defendant rode down the street at a fast pace and did not ring his bell. He ran into her six-year-old boy, and the impact was so great that defendant was knocked off his machine. Defendant said he rang his bell, and, in trying to avoid the boy, he fell down on his nose. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

The weekly return of communicable disease shows that one fatal case of bubonic plague was notified, the patient being a Chinese. There were also notified nine cases of diphtheria (one Indian and the rest Chinese), five being fatal; five cases of enteric fever (one British and rest Chinese), three being fatal; and one case of purpuric fever (Chinese). There was a remarkable number of cases of small-pox, 19 cases being notified, of which no fewer than 18 were fatal. All the patients were Chinese.

The marriage was solemnised at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday, of Mr. Charles Miller, of the Naval Ordnance Department, Hongkong, and Miss Flora Victoria Denning, of Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon, second daughter of the late Mr. Walter Denning, of Sendai, Japan. The bride was given away by Mr. Stanley, of the Naval Ordnance, and Mr. James Teyman was "best man." The Rev. N. C. Pope officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Miller left at noon by train for Canton, where the honeymoon is being spent.

While one of the four counsel was addressing their lordships in the Court of Appeal yesterday he suddenly exclaimed, "I have lost my glasses," and commenced to search anxiously among the heap of law tomes, assisted by another member of the Bar. The learned counsel had really pushed his spectacles up to his forehead and had forgotten their whereabouts. There was general amusement when the Court usher drew attention to the barrister's forgetfulness by pointing out the resting place of the "lost" spectacles on the broad brow of the anxious wearer.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON INDIANS.

A very unusual charge was brought at the Magistracy yesterday by Inspector Grant against a Chinese "medicine-man" who, it is alleged, attempted to administer to one Nazim Din and others a certain poison, or other injurious or destructive substance, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Inspector Grant said the defendant had been treating some Indians for various diseases, and he went to their place on the 4th inst. for the purpose of collecting some money, about \$2. He had some difficulty in securing payment, and he went into the cookhouse with a small bottle, and emptied the contents into a bowl of milk. He was seen to do this by a Chinese woman. The Indians were of opinion that the bottle contained poison.

The case was remanded for a week.

THE WAR.

BATTLE OF VERDUN.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING FOR ANOTHER BLOW.

300,000 MASSED ON NARROW FRONT.

RUSSIANS STILL DRIVING TURKS.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND: MANY CASUALTIES.

TURKEY DESIRES PEACE.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA: AN ONINOUS DISCOVERY AT SHANGHAI.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOLID MASS OF DEFENCES. REGIMENT AFTER REGIMENT WRECKED.

PARIS, March 6th. 2:15 p.m.

The line on which the French are so brilliantly holding up the Germans is the first of three lines covering Verdun. It starts from Vacher-aux-Bois and crosses the Poivre crest, the Douaumont plateau and the villages of Vaux and Damloup, forming practically a rectangle, over seven kilometres deep.

The Germans have wrecked regiment after regiment on this solid mass of defences.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT ON THE MEUSE.

PARIS, March 6th. 3:30 p.m.

An official message says:—We bombarded important points in Argonne.

There has been no infantry action north of Verdun, but there has been a violent bombardment on the left bank of the Meuse, together with an intermittent action at Douaumont.

We bombarded the enemy's communications in Woivre.

MUTUAL MINE SPRINGING.

PARIS, March 6th. 4:20 p.m.

A communiqué states:—Last night we sprang a mine north-east of Vermeilles. To-day the enemy sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern redoubt, but no attack followed, and we had no casualties.

The artillery has been mutually active about Albert, Hullugh and Ypres.

GERMAN ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

PRECEDED BY JETS OF LIQUID FIRE.

PARIS, March 7th. 2:20 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The Germans in Champagne delivered an attack, which was preceded by jets of liquid fire, against our positions near Maumont. While the enemy on our right was held up by our curtain of fire and was unable to leave his trenches, he succeeded in penetrating our left at a small portion of our advanced trenches. The French in Argonne exploded a mine at Court-Chaumes, destroying a German fort and causing an enormous crater, in which the French are organising the southern lip. The enemy, under cover of the explosion of a mine near Haute-Chevance, gained a footing at some points in our advanced lines, from which they were immediately ejected.

West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment lasting the whole morning, between Bethencourt and the Meuse, the Germans launched a strong attack against forces situated in our advanced line. They succeeded, after a violent encounter, in capturing a village. Intermittent artillery activity is reported from the Meuse region, and a bombardment in the region of Fresnes. The French artillery seriously damaged the enemy's organisations west of Pont-a-Mousson.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

300,000 GERMANS ON NARROW FRONT.

PARIS, March 7th. 12:25 p.m.

The Germans have accumulated 300,000 men on a narrow front for the second phase of the battle of Verdun.

SIGNIFICANT GERMAN ADMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, March 6th.

A Berlin communiqué admits the evacuation of a portion of the ground won at Thiaville "before the massed encircling fire of the enemy."

LORD NORTHCLEFFE AT VERDUN.

INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, March 7th.

Lord Northcliffe, who has been on a visit to Verdun, in a striking review of the battle in the *Times*, states that the French losses were insignificant, whereas it is known that the German third and eighteenth Corps were entirely spent. The seventh Reserve Corps lost half, and the fifteenth Corps' re-ear-quarters of their available strengths by the evening of the 3rd inst. There were likewise spent part of the 113th Division, the fifth Reserve Corps, and a Bavarian and Ersatz Division. The prisoners come from all parts of the Empire. One relates that his company, on February 21st, consisted of 200 rifles and four officers. On the 22nd it numbered 70 rifles and one officer. None of the prisoners estimated the losses at less than a third of the total effectives, and it can safely be assumed that the German losses were at least 100,000. The prisoners have horror and misery so clearly depicted in their countenances that no other evidence is required of the tragedy through which they have passed.

Lord Northcliffe pays a tribute to the splendid French efficiency and thoroughness, and the vast supply of shells and ammunition. He saw in one road alone a convoy of 2,000 motors. All the organisers are young men, and General Petain, as a simplifier, resembles the late Lord Roberts.

Lord Northcliffe, describing the deplorable condition of the German prisoners, relates a French officer's opinion:—"What a pity the Highlanders cannot meet these fellows in a fair fight, and then the war would be over in a month." The prisoners are miserable creatures. They are badly trained, many have been transferred from Flanders, and all are glad to leave the neighbourhood of the frightful English. Lord Northcliffe concludes by stating that it is impossible to estimate the duration of the battle between the French and the enemy. Although the odds are three to one, the spirit of the Germans is unequal to dislodging the French from their formidable positions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MAGNIFICENT FRENCH. STORY BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

LONDON, March 7th.

Mr. Warner Allen, describing the operations at Verdun, says that despite the constant bombardment the damage to the town is comparatively small. The enemy aims especially at the gates, hoping to catch the motor-torries. He watched twenty, thirty-six and eight inch shells explode in an uncomfortably small radius, but the insouciance of the French troops along that shelled road was a marvellous testimony to the strength of their nerves. The German advance at such tremendous cost, represents almost zero, and from a strategic point of view they are no nearer Verdun than they were in January 1915. They have only regained the ground which the French took between January and April last year. Never have the French troops fought in a more magnificent manner than during the grim retirements. Two Divisions held up two German Army Corps for several hours, and the enemy paid for every yard a hundred-fold. In a state of utter fatigue on the third day, when, under a storm of shells, a few convoys were reaching advanced positions, the men fought on doggedly, without food and without drink.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS BOMBARD TREBIZOND.

SEVERAL ENEMY VESSELS DESTROYED.

PETROGRAD, March 6th.

Russian destroyers bombarded Trebizond and destroyed several vessels in the harbour. The Turkish batteries replied, but without avail.

RUSSIANS LAND AT ATINA. AND FORCE TURKS TO EVACUATE POSITIONS.

PETROGRAD, March 6th.

A communiqué states:—Under heavy fire from the fleet, troops, on Saturday night, were landed at Atina, which is sixty-five miles eastward of Trebizond. Extending rapidly south they forced the Turks to evacuate their positions in this district, capturing 232 prisoners, two guns and munitions. On Sunday morning they occupied the village of Mapavri, midway between Atina and Rizeh. The latter place is forty miles east of Trebizond.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, March 6th.

The British steamer *Rothsley* has been sunk.

[The *Rothsley* was a vessel of 2,007 tons, built in 1891 for the *Rothsley* Steamship Co., Ltd.]

The British steamer *Mosunda* has been sunk.

All the crew were saved.

COUNT DOHNA GIVEN IRON CROSS.

SEQUEL TO "MOEWES" ACTIVITIES.

AMSTERDAM, March 6th.

A Berlin telegram says that Commander Count Dohna is aboard the *Moewe*, and that there are 103 Indians among the captured sailors.

Count Dohna has received the Iron Cross (1st Class), while the crew receive the 2nd Class Cross.

Count Dohna has been ordered to meet the Kaiser to report on his adventures.

[As previously mentioned, the Count, a few years ago, was on the China Station, and is known to many in Hongkong.]

MORE GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED.

LONDON, March 6th.

Portugal has seized four German steamers at Madeira.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHIPS' STEWARDS NOT EXEMPT.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Board of Trade announces that stewards on passenger ships are not exempt from military service.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKEY DESIRES PEACE.

TALAT BEY INITIATES NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, March 6th.

According to the official daily review, it is reported that Turkey is considering peace negotiations, on the initiative of Talat Bey.

ENVOYS SENT TO SWITZERLAND.

ROME, March 6th.

The *Corriere della Sera* says that two Turkish Envoys have been sent to Switzerland to negotiate with the Allies.

GREAT MUTINY AT SMYRNA.

LONDON, March 6th.

A Salonika telegram states that a great mutiny is reported from Smyrna, owing to the hardships being suffered by the troops and their hostility to the Germans.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

THREE AIRSHIPS DROP 40 BOMBS: MANY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 6th.

An official statement says:—It is believed that three Zeppelins participated in last night's raid and that they took various courses, apparently uncertain as to their bearings.

The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Essex and Kent.

About forty bombs were dropped. Three men, four women, and five children were killed, and thirty-three persons injured.

The material damage consisted of two terraces destroyed, and one office, a public house, a cafe, several shops and a block of almshouses damaged.

CRISIS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSIDERABLE ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

ATHENS, March 7th.

The situation at Constantinople is becoming worse. The Government fears the influence of the supporters of the late Yussuf Zeddin, and the increasing anti-German feeling. It is believed that General von Sanders is visiting the Kaiser in reference to this. Preachers at the Mosques are denouncing the Germans and the Young Turks.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

CONSTANTINE AND VENEZELOS RECONCILED.

CAIRO, March 6th.

According to private information from Athens, M. Venizelos has had several interviews with King Constantine, with whom he is now reconciled.

A political crisis in Athens is considered imminent.

SPANISH LINER IN DISTRESS.

NEARLY 400 PASSENGERS MISSING.

LONDON, March 6th.

The Spanish liner *Prince Pede of Asturias*, from Barcelona for Buenos Aires, struck a rock off the South American coast. Three hundred and thirty-eight passengers, and 107 of the crew are missing.

BIG BRITISH LOAN IN AMERICA.

LONDON, March 6th.

According to the *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent, arrangements have virtually been concluded for a new big British loan.

CONTROLLED MUNITION WORKS.

LONDON, March 6th.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that there are now 3,052 controlled munition establishments.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

LONDON, March 6th.

M. Clemenceau's newspaper *L'Homme Enchaîné* has been suspended for a week.

AMERICA'S NEW WAR SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.

President Wilson has appointed Mr. Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary for War.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA.

SHELLS FOUND IN WELL AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, March 6th.

On the French Concession the police found in a well, on the premises of a German, eight cases of Hotchkiss shells of a size useful for arming merchantmen.

This German was recently prominent in connection with the seizure of a large consignment of small arms destined for India. Other discoveries are anticipated.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE REBELLION.

LOYALISTS ROUTING THE INSURGENTS.

PEKING, March 6th.

An official announcement states that the Kwangtung troops on the 2nd inst. occupied Peh-yi, on the western border of Kwangsi, after stubborn fighting. The rebel casualties were heavy.

The loyalists lost twenty.

Another official announcement states that the Loyalists attacked the rebels at Kao Ling-shan, in Hunnan, on March 3rd.

After desperate fighting the insurgents were dislodged from a plateau and fled, leaving 400 killed. The Government success at Sui-fu is confirmed, and the city is now in the possession of the Loyalists.

Over 1,000 rebels were killed and over 100 were made prisoners.

APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

PEKING, March 6th.

A mandate has been issued appealing to the patriotism of the country in view of the critical situation, and urges the people to sacrifice personal opinions and party differences in order to preserve the nation.

THE NEW DOMESTIC LOAN.

PEKING, March 6th.

Regulations for the new Domestic Loan will be submitted to the Tsan Cheng-yuan on Tuesday. The issue price is 84 per cent, and the interest has been fixed at six per cent. The loan will amount to \$20,000,000 and will be secured by the revenue derived from wine and tobacco taxes. It will be redeemable in three years.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS.

WHAT KING CONSTANTINE PROPOSED.

The following is an extract from an interview with Dr. Korofilas, a friend of M. Venizelos, published in the *Leuven Gazette*:

"In the course of the last few months," said Dr. Korofilas, "I have often had occasion to meet M. Delcasse, whose pro-Bulgarian views approached fanaticism. Even after the loan of 200 millions contracted by the Bulgarian Government in Germany, M. Delcasse continued to tell me that he considered the intervention of Bulgaria in favour of the Allies was not only probable but certain. He has never wished it understood that he would exclude all possibility of a collaboration between Bulgaria and Greece. He thought that one of these two Powers ought to be sacrificed, and that it was the second mentioned and not the first, and that for the very simple reason that the geographical situation of Greece placed her at the will of the Allies, and in consequence eliminated all peril from that quarter."

"But there is more, and what I will tell you cannot be denied. King Constantine, who is now accused of pro-German sympathy, was the first to propose to the Quadruple Entente that plan of war which is now adopted by it. In February, 1915, at a Council of War in the palace at Athens, at which the King of Greece, his Commander-in-Chief and General Paul were present, the King declared to the French General that the attack on the Dardanelles was a colossal error and the only way to reach Constantinople was to attack Bulgaria and cut off its communications with Turkey. King Constantine, to execute this proposal, put forward two conditions, first, that the Allies guarantee the integrity of Greek territory; second, that they should lend to Greece material help by sending 150,000 men. The Greek Army would be ready to advance into Bulgaria."

"General Paul approved of this plan, which he found excellent, and he did not fail to insist on its adoption when he returned to Paris, but the pro-Bulgarian sympathies of M. Delcasse and Sir Edward Grey frustrated it. Then I ask you after what I have told you, how can it be said that King Constantine is in favour of Germany?"

NAPIER PAPERS.

TALES TO DISCREDIT ALLIED OFFICIALS IN ATHENS.

A section of the Athens press has been full of excitement.

When Colonel Napier and Captain Wilson were taken from the Greek steamer *Spectator* and made prisoners by a German or Austrian submarine some dispatches which they were carrying fell into the enemy's hands. What purport to be copies of a number of these documents, private as well as official, "cutted at random," are published as a first instalment of what the press describes as "sensational revelations." More are promised.

They bear evidence of having been carefully prepared and edited for Greek consumption under the able auspices of the German Press Bureau.

The only document of the whole present series which can at all be said to be authentic is a dispatch from the British Minister at Athens to the Foreign Office. It contains a résumé of the political situation at the time of writing, and encloses a copy of one of the many joint Allied Notes presented to the Greek Government at the moment of the presentation of the Allied demands.

APOCRYPHAL PAPERS.

In a second document published, the secretary of the Legation professes to write to a friend at Washington, and remarks, *inter alia*: "We must dethrone the King and make Venizelos, who is said to have done so much for us, President of the Greek Republic, but unfortunately the King is beloved by the greater part of his army."

Another choice extract is gathered on an employee of the Legation here. It is to the effect that the writer detests the Serbs and loves the Bulgars. He says: "In the event of England being victorious she will chase the Bulgar from Macedonia, which for a second time has been won by the shedding of Bulgarian blood. In this case it will be might, not right, that will triumph. The Entente Powers seem bent on pushing the Balkan States, one after another, towards destruction."

Much of the rest of the matter published, which is declared to have been obtained from private letters seized in the Foreign Office bag captured, is simply meaningless twaddle and local gossip by anonymous writers, who discuss the stoppage of the wheat and coal ships in a spirit of high glee.

BRITISH MINISTER'S VIEW.

I called on Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister, to-day to obtain his views on the subject of the Press publications, writes Mr. M. H. Donohoe. The Minister said, "I never give interviews, and do not permit the name of his Majesty's Minister to be quoted by a newspaper, but I think this time, as the Legation is directly concerned, I may make an exception to the general rule."

"The authors of the revelations have prepared a mixture which contains a grain of truth and a gallon of fiction. It is so highly diluted with fiction as to be entirely innocuous. For example, extracts from my dispatch are correctly quoted. It was a perfectly legitimate document, which cannot be distorted or twisted into veiled insinuations against Greece or its Government."

"As for the other letters published, which, it is stated, were also found in the captured bag, they speak for themselves. I can officially say they did not emanate from any official or employee of this Legation."

"To put it very plainly, all this talk about M. Venizelos and the Republic, as well as the partially disrespectful reference to the King, are without exception an issue of falsehoods, invented and circulated for propagandist purposes. They bear the unmistakable trade mark of their country of origin; otherwise said, they were 'made in Germany.'"

The so-called "exposures" are cleverly timed to coincide with the publication at Salonika, by General Sarraill's instructions, of selections seized in the correspondence of the consular representatives of the Central Powers and their Allies which revealed the action of the system employed against the Allied Armies. At all events, the German-supplied revelations serve a plausible pretext for a bitter tirade on the part of certain newspapers against the Entente Powers.

BRITISH SPIRITS RISING.

EFFECT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS FOR MUNITION PURPOSES.

A local wine and spirit merchant sends us (says *The Straits Times*) the following extract from his London letter of January 27th:—"The supplies of gin have become extremely limited in view of the enormous quantities which are being commandeered by the Government for munition purposes, that he has nothing like sufficient stock to supply the requirements for his (mentioning a certain firm) own brand. He informs us that the Government have stated that their requirements are likely to be 30,000,000 gallons of proof spirit this year, and this will take up almost the entire out-turn of all the British distilleries. This fact bears out our previous remarks to you on the subject, and affects equally whiskies, British brandies and gins. The French Government have made similar requisitions on the French brandy distillers, which has resulted in the shortage and serious rise in the prices of bulk brandies also, affecting particularly of course the cheaper qualities."

According to the *Manichi*, it is said in certain quarters in Tokyo that on the occasion of the recent visit of the Grand Duke George Michaelowitch, Russian, and Japanese views on Oriental affairs were discussed and brought into harmonious agreement. As a result it is further stated, negotiations on the proposed conclusion of an alliance between the two countries have been started in Petrograd. M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and Baron Motono, Japanese Ambassador in Petrograd, have already had several interviews on the matter. It is added that negotiations are proceeding in a very favourable manner.

James Watson & Co.
The Whisky Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Bunsford testified to the benefits he derived from **HIPPOD'S CURE**, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIPPOD'S CURE for ASTHMA
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in this by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)
LADIES' SAFE REMEDY
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to T. B. V. steel Drops and Pains royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
Cures all skin diseases without treatment.
THERAPION No. 2
Cures all skin diseases without treatment.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures all skin diseases without treatment.

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

Baby's Welfare.

THE 'ALLENBURYS' FOODS being perfectly digestible and closely resembling human milk, give freedom from digestive ailments, promote sound sleep and ensure vigorous health and development.

The Allenburys' Foods

and the 'ALLENBURYS' FEEDER, Simplest and Best.

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards. RUSKS (Malted). From 10 months upwards.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., 26 Peking Road, Shanghai, R.F.S. Box 158, and London, England.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 10.41 a.m.—The anti-cyclone is now central over the Gulf of Persia. The northern depression has passed into the Pacific.

The Indo-China depression has deepened slightly. It is now central to the north of Turan.

Pressure has decreased slightly in all divisions to the south of Shanghai.

Fish mermen may be expected along the east coast of China, and fresh easterly to south-easterly winds over the western portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate to fresh, generally cloudy
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Luzon	The same as Hongkong and Luzon. No. 1.
So. coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 7th.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.99	29.97	29.92
Thermometer	62	61	65
Humidity	72	84	78
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	5	4	4
Weather	—	—	—
State	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 6th — 62
Lowest open air Temperature on 6th — 58

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 7th to 15th March, 1916.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day & Week	Port of Call	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	Day & Week	Port of Call	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Wed. 8	—	h. m.	ft. in.	Thurs. 9	—	h. m.	ft. in.
		0 3	5 5			0 5	2 1
		11 36	5 9			6 16	2 1
Thurs. 9	—	0 8	4 7	Fri. 10	—	0 3	3 0
		11 36	5 9			7 15	2 4
Fri. 10	—	0 3	3 0	Sat. 11	—	0 3	3 0
		11 36	5 9			8 42	2 6
Sat. 11	—	0 3	3 0	Sun. 12	—	0 3	3 0
		11 36	5 9			9 33	2 5
Sun. 12	—	0 3	3 0	Mon. 13	—	0 3	3 0
		11 36	5 9			10 24	2 3
Mon. 13	—	0 3	3 0	Tues. 14	—	0 3	3 0
		11 36	5 9			11 15	2 1
Tues. 14	—	0 3	3 0			12 06	1 9

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 30 years.

From 1874 to 1909.

PRICE \$5 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

WHERE ENGLAND FAILED.

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON NEGLIGENCE OF EXPERT KNOWLEDGE.

Sir Oliver Lodge delivered the inaugural address before the annual conference of educational associations at the University of London, choosing as his subject "Education after the war."

Two danger signals had been set up, one by British and one by our foes, he declared. The old sentimental, delightful Germany, with a message to the soul of the human race, had been slain, and a ruthless monster had taken its place. Until the dragon had been exterminated, neither Germany nor the rest of the world could have peace. The procedure, but our country has unconsciously hoisted its own danger signals, too. Nothing so had as the other, thank goodness; not so, destroying, but bad enough and despotically unwise. The neglect of intellectual things, the satisfaction with book knowledge, the inattention to facts, the concentration on physical prowess, and on a passive kind of material prosperity—the widespread ignorance of natural facts, even among our leaders, and consequent contempt for investigation and expert knowledge—that is another danger.

"What has become apparent is the ignorance of our governing classes—the ignorance of all classes. The fact that education has not led to widely diffused knowledge, was not designed to lead there, and that it failed to stimulate any healthy intellectual interest in the majority, has now at length glared at us too prominently to be overlooked. We have been learning from our enemies; one thing after another we have picked up from them. In initiative we have been behind. The courage and the personal character of our men—our men of all classes, and our women, too—have saved us; but we have been saved by fire."

"In this commercial community surely there were experts in trade and manufacture, men of experience and ability, eager to help and advise and serve in their several capacities at the outbreak of the war. They were not called in, they were not trusted. I put it down not to viciousness, but to ignorance. Only gradually did the need for their services loom on those in control of national affairs, and now, at length, there is something of organization. But it is a kind of Nemesis. The manufacturers have long refrained from calling in the scientific expert—and so they themselves, with their accumulation of detailed knowledge of trading and buying and selling, have not been called in either. Had the patriotism of all classes—not merely the class of military age—been appealed to, what a response there would have been," added Sir Oliver. To sum up the contention of manufacturers all over the country: inspection by the expert was an extravagant farce. He put it all down to disbelief in real education.

TO ENLIVEN THE MONOTONY AT THE FRONT.

HINT TO WAR OFFICE TO SEND BANDS.

"Units come and go and trench reliefs are carried out with almost clockwork regularity. And, because we cannot tell you more than this, the impression is fostered that a conspiracy of secrecy is at work, in a word, there is nothing more to tell," one fact is, says a writer at British Headquarters in France, that the weather has utterly consumed the stalemate of the opposing besiegers. It has long been said that the British can break through the enemy lines when they choose, and I am convinced that this is true. But such strategy needs extreme caution. Rolling-up tactics always involve the possibility of a counter-attack which may end in rolling-up the aggressor. With the face of the country so porous, mushy condition it is impossible to effect the essential prompt movements of artillery without which any big offensive is foredoomed to failure. Our troops would probably have but little trouble in occupying the greater part of the German front line trenches forthwith, because the enemy holds these lightly, preferring to concentrate supporting masses in the immediate rear. But then? With the ranges registered to a nicety from myriads of artillery and machine gun emplacements such a step would be sheer suicide until the opportunity is ripe to follow it up.

Would it not be possible for the War Office to enliven the monotony of life out here in these grey days by sending over a sufficient number of military bands to enable each Army Corps to have one attached to it? The stimulating effect upon trench-tired soldiers of hearing their popular ditties is so great that it amounts to a distinct asset of efficiency.

The belief is held that the days of gas-gassing are practically over. With the effective antidote that has been developed there is no longer any adequate advantage to be anticipated from this very complicated and precarious method of trying to surprise. Furthermore, the Germans have discovered that whenever they attempt to let loose the poisonous stuff they draw a furious concentrated artillery fire upon the spot, the object of which is to devastate any formation for a rush. And one fact is very certain—the enemy is evincing less and less disposition to court the ever-increasing violence of the British batteries.

WOMEN AS WAR WORKERS.

DIFFICULTIES THAT HAVE TO BE FACED.

It was four o'clock in the morning. My neighbour, in the deck chair yawned, stretched herself, threw yesterday's paper on the floor, and remarked—"They'll be here in half an hour." One after another the joints of the five deck chairs creaked, writes a correspondent in a home paper, and the blue bird that hung by a string from the roof of the hut began to gyrate with an absurd and mocking gravity.

Rest time was over. We had to get busy in preparation for the next invasion. The radiator-dried atmosphere was heavy and warm, so, having flung open the door, I stood there for some minutes enjoying the cool and drinking in the night sounds. They never ceased for an instant. The air was as full of small noises from a distance as the sky above was full of the light of the stars. It reminded one of waiting in a darkened theatre for the curtain to go up and show the gnomes toiling at their anvils.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

The hut was in the heart of one of the great workshops of the war. Through every hour of the day and night thousands laboured here making munitions. And among the many thousands were thousands of women. It was with some of these that I was specially concerned, for the hut had been built by the munitions firm, and was being run by the Y.W.C.A. in order to provide the girls with food and a good place to eat in.

Stacks of food are being arranged on the counters, and hundreds of cups prepared with milk and sugar for the pouring out of the tea. It is essential that everything should be in apple pie order, for this is to be the "short meal," lasting officially for exactly seven minutes—from 4.30 to 4.37 a.m.—though in practice the time allowed is more like twelve.

Precisely on half-past four an electric bell, which everyone calls "the whistle," rings inside the hut. The eleven of us on duty spring to attention. In my capacity as janitor for the night I throw open the doors, and have only just time to bolt for the shelter of the trench behind the tea runs before the invaders are upon us. They are hungry and thirsty. They storm the counters, pouring in a heavy fire of coppers, and within three minutes the whole of the three hundred have retreated to the tables, bearing with them spoils of soap and tea, cakes, tarts, and ham-brols.

It is a short and hot engagement, in which both sides acquit themselves with honour. For ten minutes the long, low hut fairly hums with the sounds of eating, drinking, and feminine chatter. Then the "whistle" again, and the hut empties almost as quickly as it filled, the last girl prancing out with a delicious saucy toss of the head for the benefit of the perennially indignant foreman, who thinks that even seven minutes is, if anything, a bit too long.

The girls work in three eight-hour shifts for the 24 hours of shell-making and filling, and each of the shifts has to be provided with two meals, one "long," the other "short," besides meals which are supplied to some of the workers before they come on duty. Thus nearly 900 girls are catered for at this one canteen, and the number of meals supplied in the course of the 24 hours approaches 2,000.

THE CLASS OF WORKERS.

During the long meal (from 1 a.m. to 1.30) I took the opportunity of talking to some of the workers in the intervals between selling halfpenny oranges and serving out minced beef and mashed potatoes at threepence a plate.

They seemed to belong to every strata of society. A few were obviously ladies—a well-known golfer, a general's widow, the widow of a famous explorer—who were training for supervisory posts. Quite a number were girls who might have gone into shops and offices, and a much larger number again were of the laundry or factory girl type. They were all gay and talkative, but tired, though they had only been at the machines two and a half hours.

"Don't you sleep well?" I asked one particularly weary-eyed girl.

"How can you," she replied, "when there's such a noise in the houses and the waggoners are bumping past all day? I have a bit of a lie down, and then I go to the pictures, and then I have another bit of a lie down. It ain't good for one, but I suppose it all helps to beat these Germans."

By all accounts "the pictures" are playing havoc with many of the girls. There is a deadly monotony about the less skilled forms of munition work that makes the lure of the theatre particularly hard to resist. It calls for self-control to go to bed and stay there.

But it calls for a good deal more self-sacrifice on the part of the Y.W.C.A. volunteers to immerse themselves at Shell Town for the sake of their sister women. There are seventeen residents in connection with this particular canteen, and they live a sort of cloistered life between the hut, where they take twelve-hour shifts, and the bungalow, where there are seventeen sleeping cubicles, like tiny ship's cabins, and a diminutive parlour.

The twelve-hour duty provides an almost perpetual round of hard work. No sooner is one meal cleared up than another has to be got ready.

"Clearing up" means that the hut has to be swept out, all the tables swabbed down, and the utensils (numbering over 1,500 for every big meal) washed.

Yet I think these women have their reward in secret reward that cannot be taken from them. Ought they not also to have the reward of their country's thanks? One way to thank, and take a small share of the burden, will offer itself when the Y.W.C.A. launches its national appeal for funds to carry on this, and other branches, of special war-time service.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 2nd.
ENEMY SHIPPING.

The great demand for our own shipping makes the question of our enemies' possessions in that respect interesting. A reliable shipping man says: "It is obvious that the German merchant fleet lying in home and neutral ports is not only earning nothing, but, in the stable phrase, is 'cutting its own throat.' In the case of the ships in home ports no doubt all the lower grades of employees and most of the higher officials have been discharged, and a few shipkeepers are all that are needed. Then, too, charges for dock dues or moorings have assuredly been reduced to a minimum, as the policy of the German Government is always to treat the shipping interest very gently."

"But when we come to examine the position of the liners that took refuge in neutral ports, there is not likely to be any special treatment accorded. Neutrals are making the most they can from the necessities of the belligerents. A statement has recently been published as to the position of the vessels which are sheltering in Boston. They include the passenger steamships *Amerika* and *Cincinnati*. It is said that on these two ships alone a sum equal to \$15 a day has been paid to the State of Massachusetts for the privilege of letting them lie at the South Boston pier. This works out at \$5,500 for the year. In addition, the crews—or such of them as remain—have to be paid and fed. The complement of these two ships aggregates 920 men, but now only twenty-five per cent. of the original number are at their employers' charges."

"The position is similar in nearly every neutral port in the world."

"The fleet in hiding at New York is far larger than that at Boston; the tonnage of one vessel there, the *Vaterland*, is about equal to that of the whole quintette in the Massachusetts port. The *Vaterland* cost about two millions sterling. Interest and depreciation on such a vessel together cannot be less than ten per cent. per annum, so that a trifle of \$200,000 a year is lost by her idleness. Then there are insurance, wages, and provisioning of the crew, and the dock charges—New York is not a cheap port."

"And whilst charges run up, it must be borne in mind that everything connected with a ship wastes when she is out of commission. Huge sums will be needed to make the luxurious accommodation once more attractive to the critical passengers who pay, and to put the hulls, engines and boilers into first-class trim again. Altogether, it is quite clear that several years' earnings at high freights will be needed to make good the losses of this year and a half, and it is quite possible that if the war lasts many months longer the ruin of the Hamburg-America and the Norddeutscher Lloyd Companies will be complete."

THE CENTRAL POWERS' FUTURE PLANS.

Meanwhile Herr Ballin of the Hamburg-America line and Herr Heinke of the North German Lloyd have been in Vienna and Budapest, discussing the situation and the future outlook with the Hungarian and Austrian Commerce, Finance and Interior officials, in order to prepare for such shipping warfare, after the conclusion of actual hostilities, as their resources will permit. Evidently the Central Powers intend to combine their efforts to meet the Allied combination that will certainly be against them in commerce as in war.

From hints that have got abroad, it is the opinion of shipping circles that they intend to do their heavy work, first of all, to Central and South America by way of the Panama Canal. For this purpose it is planned to have, in addition to the former ships for this trade of the Hamburg-America line and the Austro-Americana of Trieste, not less than four, and it may be six, new liners of over 20,000 tons and a minimum speed of nineteen knots, together with a number of smaller ships, which will be transferred to the Transatlantic services from the previous services to the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean and Far East. It is reported, also, that as Herr Ballin believes Hungary will be allowed an outlet at Fiume even if Italy gets Trieste, the former port will be developed as the Mediterranean base of operations for the German Shipping Federation.

THE BRITISH MAILS TO THE EAST.

By the way, I hear that the extension of the mail contract with the P. and O. for another year is to be utilised for the consideration of many matters relating to changed conditions, and proposals for improvement.

The increasing use of the Trans-Siberian route to the Far East is likely to lead to modifications in the sea contract, but the enormous growth of the weekly mails to India has proved to the Government that fuller facilities will have to be provided if demand is to be coped with in the future. One of the suggestions is the institution of sailings twice a week, with the establishment of a subsidiary line between Karachi and Aden, so as to link up with the China and Australian mails at the latter port, and also the forwarding of Southern Indian mails by the new Ceylon route. It is stated that the first of these proposals was approved before the war by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs for India, except that he wanted a second fast service direct from Marseilles to Karachi, and also the acceleration of the Bombay-Brindisi passage.

The selection of Salonika instead of Brindisi as the transhipment port in Europe was considered possible before the war and was favoured by many.

THE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

There is likely to be outcry in the trades affected by the prohibition or restriction of bulky "unnecessaries" such as wood pulp, building materials, vinegars and other furniture woods, raw tobacco and some fruits. Hardly any of these trades will admit that the goods mentioned are unnecessary—not even tobacco. There are fair stocks of all

the goods on hand, of course, and it is estimated that we have tobacco to last us for two years, but, on the other hand, there are some distinguished people who predict that the war is going to last a very long time yet, even if the present scope and intensity on the part of all the belligerents should have to be reduced.

The scarcity of ships is such that something had to be done to avoid a further heavy advance in freights. We have just arrived at an agreement with the Government of Italy whereby 150 steamers are to be provided by us to carry coal and produce to Italy. The French authorities are seeking to obtain a large number of vessels in neutral countries. Their task is difficult, as Norway, Denmark, Greece, Germany and Austria have prohibited the transfer of ships on the national register to foreign flags and other maritime Powers contemplate taking similar steps. The White Star and the Cunard have secured, so I hear, the two mammoth vessels, the *Statendam* and *Belgenland*, of about 33,000 tons each, that are being constructed in Belfast to the original orders of Dutch and Belgian interests. The Cunard are inviting tenders for eight intermediate steamers.

MR. J. K. CHAPMAN ABOUT AGAIN.

The Hongkong friends of Mr. Joseph R. Chapman, whose illness and incarceration in a mental hospital I wrote in my last communication, will be pleased to hear that he has recovered, and is about again. I met him in New Oxford Street the day before yesterday, and he seemed as well and hearty as ever. He told me he had many schemes in hand for China trade and planned a visit to Liverpool very shortly in connection with them.

THE BANKS AND THEIR RIGID CONSERVATISM.

Our great banks have been holding their annual meetings of shareholders and the chairman's speeches have been of a very buoyant character in regard to Germany's financial and economic exhaustion. But there is some disappointment because these bankers make little or no practical suggestion with reference to the need for strengthening and expanding British trade after the war. There has been a singular absence from the speeches of all the chairmen of the joint stock banks of any desire to co-operate more closely with commerce directly, but merely to express his opposition to the suggestion that the banks should facilitate the financing of industries somewhat after the manner of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank. Nothing short of strong Government pressure or encouragement will change this attitude, so rigid is the conservatism of our banks in their policy and methods. The fact is that when banks were more individually managed and the customers were in closer touch with the directors than they are to-day, such advances were far easier to secure, for individual knowledge of character and credit gave the transaction adequate ground for trust. To-day, however, the bank is impersonal: a company concern with the directors more or less at a distance from the customer and bent merely on the mechanical securing of a dividend. This has national drawbacks.

The hints of the President of the Local Government Board have passed without result, except to draw references of hostility to "venturesome" schemes from Lord Inchcape and others. There is, in consequence, a newspaper crusade in progress for the mobilising of both science and credit in the interests of industry. It is urged that if the banks do not awaken to their duty to the nation State commercial banks will be the only alternative, for the end of the war will open wide opportunities that will only need financing to be made of endless benefit to the British Empire.

REFORMS DEMANDED ALL ROUND.

At the same time the papers are reminding the workers that they, too, will have to drop some of their bad habits such as artificial restriction of output, which is a sort of fetish in trade unions. Also, the merchant classes had developed a habit of playing too much and working too little; of regarding the "long week-end" as a natural and regular part of their weekly programme.

Finally, I may quote a section from the *Spectator* to show how general is the belief that we have reached the end of our Free Trade methods, at least for this generation. We have had strong hints of that from the President of the Board of Trade, and, if report is true, we shall have it underlined in the next proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But here is the *Spectator*, the staunch upholder of Free Trade, though its policy is otherwise Conservative, saying: "Our Free trade policy in commerce was perfectly legitimate, and made our wealth-getting a comparatively easy task; but, alas! the natural indolence of mankind—or, shall we say, at any rate, of British mankind—very largely counteracted our sound economic policy. The low rent of our economic field tended to make us lazy and to allow ourselves to become a prey to such parasitic growths as those which so often sterilised the activity of our workers under trade unions. 'Our Free Traders' wrote a good word in the day-time, but the trade union rules designed to limit production unpicked the web every night. Too often we have been Free Traders in the abstract and the worst type of Protectionists in the concrete. We have preached Free Trade and the doctrine of abundance and practised the artificial production of scarcity."

BOOTS FOR FIVE ARMIES.

Since the outbreak of war Northamptonshire has supplied five armies with the bulk of their boots, delivering to the British army alone no less than a total of £225,000 worth a week in busy times out of a total of £400,000 worth for the whole country, in addition to boots for the French army and navy, the Belgian army, the Serbian army and the Italian army. Now there is likelihood of an order for three million pairs of high-legged boots for the Russian army being placed in England. If this order should be placed it would absorb well over 30,000,000 ft. of upper leather, in addition to 200,000 bonds for soles, besides 200,000 bonds for repairing, and leather for other purposes equal to 200,000 hides.

GERMAN BANKERS' RESOURCES.

"WAR MUST END IN AUGUST."

At the moment of writing the exchange rate in Holland of the German paper mark shows a loss of about 30 per cent. — says a message from Rotterdam, dated January 24th. Lately the plunge was arrested, and there was, in fact, a slight improvement, for the level of a short time ago represented a depreciation of 38 per cent. But it is very improbable that this slight recuperation in the rate of the mark will be maintained. In fact, there are already indications that German credit is resuming its hitherto steady decline.

Anyhow, the recent trifling betterment is accounted for by temporary and artificial expedients introduced by the Germans for the purpose of giving a fillip to their exchange rates. One of these expedients is the depositing in banks in this country of a certain amount of gold. That this has been done, I learn on good authority, and its object was to try and check the fall in the value of the paper mark. Now whether Germany's stocks of the precious metal are as large as she asserted or not, it is certain that every ounce is needed within the Empire as a backing for the enormous issues of paper money. Consequently, no one here believes that, however large the deposits she may have made, many of her creditors are likely to receive payment in gold, or that the experiment, even if it has been triflingly successful for the moment, for bolstering up the declining rate of exchange, is likely to be repeated.

Business men in Holland, whatever view they may take of the military position, have no illusions as to Germany's financial situation. Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Chancellor of the Exchequer, has not hoaxed them by his bombastic rhetoric. Nor, indeed, has he deceived his own banker-fellow-countrymen. In this connection important news has reached me from a reliable source. A short time ago—not long, in fact, after Helfferich's exposition of the laws of political economy as made in Germany—there was a meeting of the directors of the Deutsche Reichsbank, the Schaffhausen, and other great banking institutions in the German Empire. They discussed the financial situation, and they came to the conclusion that it is absolutely impossible for Germany to remain at war after the end of next August without being faced with economic ruin.

This does not mean that by that time our enemies will have come to the end of their resources for the continuance of the war. It means, and this was made clear by the bankers to the Government, that if hostilities continue after that date there will not be left a sufficient margin of money for the Empire to be able to resume its economic life after peace is declared. In other words, that Germany will be faced with national bankruptcy and irretrievable ruin.

Other information which has reached me is that the great representatives of German finance are bringing tremendous pressure to bear on the Government to conclude peace before it becomes necessary to trench upon the monetary margin which must be kept intact if Germany is to resume her commercial and industrial existence after the war. In the view of these authorities, not even victory in the field could ensure her being able to keep her commercial head above water after the war. "Therefore," they say, "we must have peace this year."

MILITARISTS' UPPER HAND.

What influence this view may have upon the Government still, perhaps, under the military obsession that plunged the country into the maddest of all wars—how can I say? For what it is worth, here is the opinion of one who has been in close touch with ruling circles in Berlin. "I believe," he said, "that whatever the military position, firm peace overtures will be made by Germany next autumn or before. They will seek, if they are still in a position to do so, what you—I mean especially England—regard as the terms of a premature peace."

"And if," I suggested, "any such terms are refused?"

"Then," he replied, "don't be under any illusion. I believe all financial considerations will be disregarded. The military will have their way, the war will be continued on a paper basis, and they will continue to fight—always assuming, of course, they are militarily able to do so—headlong to the end."

Reverting to the immediate financial position, another striking illustration of the way in which the Germans are trying to restore the balance against them in Holland has just come to light. With tremendous energy and thoroughness they are pursuing the restoration of the balance of debit and credit as between Holland and Germany; they are buying what they must; they are selling all they can. Much of course, they do, and are doing, in the way of legitimate business. But no such term covers the latest devious device for improving their side of the account.

ROBBING THE DUTCH.

It concerns the iron industry. Normally, the wholesale dealers here make their contracts in Germany, France, Belgium, or England, according to the state of the market. But at the present time they are entirely dependent for their supplies of roll-plate, and sheet-iron on the German rolling-mills. This is what has happened, since the making of contracts for very large amounts, in the words of one of the principal Dutch dealers. "The doctrine that contracts are no longer binding on those who make them, and that they may be regarded as 'scraps of paper,' has now been applied by the Germans in the regions of trade. The German rolling-mills have annulled their contracts with the wholesale dealers in Holland on the ground that the German Government has prohibited the export of iron. Of course, one would think, that being so, there is an end of the business. Not at all. At Dusseldorf there has suddenly arisen, out of the ground as it were, a Selling Bureau for iron. This bureau is now making offers of whatever we require, but at enormously higher prices than those in the annulled contracts."

Now all this, in the opinion of everyone here acquainted with the subject, amounts to nothing less than an impudent trick—a subtle device for increasing Holland's indebtedness to Germany by robbing the Dutch iron merchant. Has this mysterious bureau at Dusseldorf been instituted by the German Government, or organized by

SALONIKA AND EGYPT. ENEMY'S MENACE AGAINST SUEZ CANAL.

CHANCES OF AN ATTACK.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his weekly review of the war in *Land and Water*, deals mainly with the approaches to Egypt, but discusses also the activity upon the Southern Russian front.

In the reference in his article to the Russian campaign, Mr. Belloc regards as improbable that either our Allies or the enemy will achieve an advance in the region of the Bukovina at present, and, he bases his conviction upon the ground that the conditions in the Volhynia and the Bukovina at present hamper the movement of heavy artillery, which, as he says, the experience of this war teaches us is necessary. It is hardly conceivable, therefore, he writes, that a really successful offensive on a large scale should develop against the Austro-German trenches between the Pripiet marshes and the Rumanian frontier at this moment.

Mr. Belloc holds that what the new Russian effort has done is in the first place to concentrate great numbers of the enemy's effectives upon this line. Secondly, a political result, to affect the impression on neutrals in the East and to weaken the legend which Germany in particular had industriously spread, that no Russian offensive, even a local one, could be undertaken for many months—if then. Thirdly, the new Russian offensive must have some effect upon domestic opinion in Germany and Austria-Hungary, which was no more than three months ago persuaded that the power of the Russian armies to undertake a new offensive was finally broken.

That the hurried concentration of the enemy's men north of the Rumanian frontier has had some effect on the Balkan situation cannot be denied. But it would be foolish to exaggerate that effect. The delay of the enemy before Salonika, apart from political considerations, is mainly due to the necessity of repairing the railway thoroughly before any advance can be undertaken. The Vardar line was wrecked by the Serbians and French; and even in peace there is at the best only one single line, and a single line which, running as it does often through gorges and upon ridges of rock, could only be doubled at a very great expense of time.

Proceeding to discuss the value of Salonika as a base for Allied offensive action, Mr. Belloc says that "it is the academic question of greatest interest in any discussion of the strategies of the Near East. But it remains an academic question only until we have seen what effort the enemy can make against that fortified base, for until he has failed in his attempt to reduce the port of entry upon his flank there can be no use made by the Allies of Salonika for a forward movement. And for that attempt, we are still waiting. Meanwhile the position of Salonika and of the control by the Allies of the Eastern Mediterranean is bound up with the enemy's menace to Egypt."

The Allies, possessing as they do the command of marine communication, are here upon interior lines. That is, they can transfer troops across from one point to another upon the shores of the Levant (e.g., Salonika to the Gallipoli Peninsula, Alexandria to Salonika, Salonika to the Gulf of Alexandretta, etc.) far more rapidly than the enemy, even with the new railways, can transport them by land round from one point to another. That is the capital strategic factor of the whole situation. But if the enemy develops, as he threatens to do, a serious advance against the Suez Canal, it would mean that Salonika could only be held defensively during such a period, and that the mass of the Allied, or certainly of the British, troops in the whole region would be employed to counter the threat against Egypt."

The object of the enemy's menace, says Mr. Belloc, is threefold:—

First, it aims at alarming and confusing general opinion in England in the highest degree—that is the general moral object of the enemy in all he does and has done for months past, for he believes that, he can thus best shake the Alliance.

Secondly, it proposes the more concrete and tangible object of cutting off the canal route to the East, thereby rendering communications with India difficult or more tardy, and affecting to that extent the political position of Great Britain in her great Dependency—perhaps also affecting the whole world of Islam.

Thirdly, it proposes the putting of a very heavy economic strain upon the Alliance, and particularly upon England, by compelling a certain considerable proportion of seaborne material from the East to come round by the Cape route.

Dealing with the question of what force the enemy would require for an effective attack on Egypt, Mr. Belloc holds that a serious effort could not be made with less than a third of a million men. The season for such an advance, Mr. Belloc concludes, is limited within no very broad space of time—it is generally believed that the month of March will be his best opportunity. Though in the main a Turkish advance, its fortunes will necessarily depend ultimately upon the state of affairs in Europe, where alone the campaign as a whole can be decided. For the attack upon Egypt, however largely it develops, or with whatever energy it is pursued, must (and it is exceedingly important to remember this) remain subsidiary to the campaign as a whole. A successful enemy invasion of Egypt would not mean the loss of the war. Even a disaster of this kind could have no final effect upon the fortunes of Germany in Europe, and therefore on the whole campaign. That vast campaign was probably determined at the battle of the Marne. It will in any case certainly be determined upon the great eastern or western fronts in Russia, or in France and, much the more probably, upon the latter.

a combination of the rolling mills? If not the former, then it is mighty curious that while contracts are annulled by the rolling-mills on the ground that exportation is prohibited, this bureau can supply iron—incidentally, at whatever price they like to demand. That, at least, is how it is regarded by the Dutch victims of the "scraps of paper" doctrine.

BULGAR QUARREL WITH GERMANY. CONSTANTINOPLE AND SOFIA TIRING OF THE WAR.

A reliable observer who has just reached here from Bulgaria tells me (says G. Ronwick, special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at Salonika) some interesting things about the state of affairs in that country. He says that no secret is now made of the fact that the war has been, so far, a very expensive affair.

It cannot now be hidden from the people that the losses in the fighting against the Serbians, French, and English amount to all to 150,000 men out of a total of 430,000. The national leaders told the country at the commencement of the war that the struggle was only to achieve Bulgaria's just and national ambitions and to relieve Bulgarian Macedonia from foreign rule.

Now that Bulgaria is in possession of that region, and much more, the general feeling among the population, and throughout the army in particular, is that the country has had enough of the war.

My informant is in a position to confirm the recent reports that the Bulgarians strongly object to taking part in the attack on the Allies' position here unless they are guaranteed very liberal compensation, such as, at least, the possession of Salonika.

The seriousness of taking part in an attack on the Allies is fully evident to well-informed Bulgarians, and large numbers of people are thoroughly convinced that the continuance of the war will mean utter ruin for the country.

The relations between German and Bulgarian officers continue to be very bad. So greatly do the Germans fear that they will lose hold on the Bulgarian army that German officers have been placed in every regiment. The war has resulted in much poverty throughout the country.

The traveller also obtained information from Turkey. The Turks, he says, as well as the Bulgarians, are beginning to see that Germany is exploiting them. The Berlin-Constantinople line is being used to take Bulgarian corn and Turkish grain to Germany. This is causing in both countries a great deal of discontent and not a little war.

Bulgarians and Turks both entertain a wholesome fear of the coming Russians. In Turkey numerous signs of a great change in opinion are evident, and a feeling is growing in favour of peace as the people now recognise to a very large extent that nothing further can be gained by prolonging Turkey's continuance in the war.

News reaches me here from other sources stating that the pro-peace party is gaining strength in Turkey, and that one of the chief advocates of it is Yusuf Izzet Din himself.

The Russian advance in the Caucasus, early reports of which are just beginning to reach the people of the Turkish capital, is greatly strengthening what is really becoming a powerful and popular demand.

GERMAN SOCIALIST SPLIT. PEACE LONGINGS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

It is more and more evident that the split in the German Socialist Party is widening, with possibilities of far-reaching consequences. While the majority of the Socialist Reichstag members supported the Government, the minority had not lost its critical sense, which before the war constituted the strength of the Socialist Party, and was the reason for the remarkable Socialist successes at the elections. In the regimented German State the Socialist Party was the only bulwark of freedom that the people possessed, and was the rallying point of discontent with Junker rule. A few leaders remain faithful to the pre-war faith and continue to fight against militarism and "Junker rule."

Among these is Herr Liebknecht, and he has been drummed out of the party. His case has been vigorously taken up by the *Vorwärts*, which denies the competence of the party to exclude him, arguing that only those who elected him had the right to take any decision about their representative. It is doubtful whether the electors will agree with the decision of the party, for it is a remarkable fact that the attitude of Liebknecht, who is supported by intellectuals such as Kautsky, Bernstein, Zubeil and others, is that of the labouring classes in all parts of the empire.

Several Socialist associations and committees in different constituencies have passed resolutions approving the attitude of the Socialist minority in the Reichstag in voting against the war credits on January 5. Most of these resolutions show that in German labour circles the desire for peace is growing. Thus, for instance, the Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Solingen, the centre of the war industries, has expressed regret that the whole party had not assumed a resolute attitude against the continuance of the war, and at a meeting of party delegates at Leipzig it was declared that the attitude taken up by the minority was necessary for the final restoration of peace.

That the German working people begin to understand that the desire for annexations on the part of other political parties is the greatest obstacle in the way of peace is shown by a resolution passed at a Socialist meeting at Weimar, which declared that, owing to the attitude of the bourgeois parties in the Reichstag on December 2, and the declaration that annexations were necessary objects of war, the conduct of the Socialist minority must be regarded as legitimate acts of defence on the part of the Socialists.

The Socialist Reichstag member, Gustaf Meck, who, though he did not join the minority abstained from voting on war credits, said, in a speech in defence of his attitude, that it was an inevitable consequence of the war that an ever-increasing number of working men would declare against war. The Socialist minority would before long grow to a majority which could fight with success for the peace desired by them. All this goes to prove that the German people are beginning to awaken, and though it may be a mistake to overestimate these movements, to underestimate them would be no less a mistake.—*The Observer*.

WAR'S EFFECT IN CONSTANTINOPLE. CITY LIFELESS AND ALMOST STARVING.

In Constantinople one realizes the war pressure, more than in any of the great capitals in the war-zone that I have yet visited (says a special correspondent of *The Daily Mail*). It had been there a few months before, but to-day things are much worse. The dearth of the necessities of life is now of an alarming nature.

None the less, the Germans who swarm the streets, the Government offices, and railway trains see to it that they themselves are well fed and well provided for in every respect. The more one sees the whole of the German side of this war the more one realizes that the care and attention of the entire German people are almost entirely concentrated on the army. Thus, while all the Government offices in Constantinople are shabby, as they have always been, while electric light and gas-light exist no longer, the German-controlled War Office, where I had an interesting interview with Enver Pasha, has been entirely redecorated, outside and inside, and looks spick and span and Prussian.

Tall, well-dressed German soldiers are on duty everywhere. We read constantly of the prisoners taken on the western front consisting largely of badly-dressed old Landsturm men and boys. The Germans are not sending this class to the East. The German army in Constantinople consists of really first-rate troops. I see it stated in a Salonika communication to *The Times* that the German army have 50,000 men in Constantinople. I doubt it. Fifty thousand may have passed through Constantinople. I carefully busied myself in an endeavour to put out how many there were. I could not find the actual number at any one time as 10,000. Constantinople is only a temporary depot.

CONDITIONS IN TURKEY.

On his way through Constantinople the correspondent stayed at the Pera Palace—electric light reduced to a solitary bulb here and there, no gas, bad food, bread tickets, or rather bread books, the bread practically unobtainable, and the hotel swarming with German officers grumbling bitterly at the fare, but all talking of Egypt. At the Continental, where he stayed on his return from Asia Minor, things were even worse. He met there a Frenchman who had turned Mahomedan, and he gave a very true account of the state of affairs.

It was Gallipoli Day, the day when the news was made public in Constantinople that the last Englishman had been driven into the sea. The town was gay with flags, mobs were passing up and down the streets waving banners and shouting. Notices in Turkish and German were exhibited everywhere, special newspaper bulletins were being rushed hither and thither by ragged boys and men; but the Frenchman took a somber view of things, perhaps because he was a Frenchman living under German rule. He said, "Well, they have paid dearly for their victory. The wounded passed here in endless processions for days. The electric tramway-cars, horse carriages, and the few remaining motor-cars were filled with them."

ALMOST FAMINE.

The condition of affairs approaches famine. The electric tramway-car service has now practically disappeared. In the matter of prices I took careful notes. Sugar is 5s. a lb., coffee is 1s. a lb., and the Government have advanced even the price of cigarettes about 40 per cent., and anybody who knows Turkey will understand what that means to a people who smoke practically all day long. Matches are 3d. a box. Oil of paraffin oil is 10s. a barrel. Chocolate is finished. Cheese is unobtainable apart from the horrible Turkish kind. Mutton has advanced 40 per cent., and beef cannot be had. The small Turkish eggs, which were four a penny seven months ago, are now 2s. each. There is no rice. Fish, of course, is as plentiful as usual.

But none of these factors seems to interfere with the movement of the great German war machine. If the Turkish population goes short, the German private soldier gets his full ration every day.

TALK WITH ENVER PASHA.

Enver Pasha is young, less than forty I should think, short, extremely well dressed—a dandy, in fact and speaks German perfectly. He speaks French only. My conversation with Enver took place in the newly decorated War Office.

To make him talk I asked him whether it was true that England was prepared to make a separate peace with Turkey and whether it would have any effect. He replied, "It is too late. They may have had that design, and it might have succeeded, but we learned that the Entente—or, as he called them jocularly 'the Mal Entente'—Powers had designed to hand over Constantinople to Russia, and that compelled us to join Germany and the other Central Powers."

Referring to the Gallipoli campaign, he said, "If the English had only had the courage to rush more ships through the Dardanelles they could have got to Constantinople, but their delay enabled us thoroughly to fortify the peninsula, and in six weeks' time we had taken down there over two hundred Austrian Skoda guns. But," he continued, "even had the British ships got to Constantinople it would not have availed them much. Our plan was to retire the army to the surrounding hills and to Asia Minor, and leave the town at their mercy. They would not have destroyed it, and the result would have been simply an *empate*. With the Germans we can strike at the British Empire through the Suez Canal. Our motto is 'To Egypt!'"

The Turks have no real dislike for the English and none for the French, although all French words have been removed from the shop-signs in Constantinople. The German officers, however, were free to express their loathing of the English, though full of admiration for the fighting capacity of our soldiers. Once more did I think the remark which I had heard before that they wished they had the British, Australian, or Canadian Tommies to command.

LIFELESS CONSTANTINOPLE.

When I was in Constantinople seven months ago there was comparative gaiety in the city. It is extraordinary to see the difference that has been made by the war since electricity and gas. It has at once

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, OHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJILIWONG..	MAKASSAR	In port	9th Mar.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Yok Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 28th February, 1916. Telephone No. 1574. 15

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailings Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will leave	For
		1916.	1916.	
KARIMOEN ...	JAVA	9th March.	13th March.	SAN FRANCISCO
TJIKEMRANG ...	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.
ARAKAN... ..	JAVA	8th May.	12th May.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Ceylon Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, MANAGING AGENTS.
Yok Buildings, Hongkong, 15th February, 1916. 194

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRIFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LANCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 212. Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

192

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.,

OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

HONGKONG—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA—MANILA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

FOREIGN MONIES Exchange.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and

Prices from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Office—LUDGATE (TICUS), LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. 172

closed theatres, cafes, cinemas, and all

other places of amusement. Nearly all the

shops are closed. With the cutting off of

the coal supply the whole life of the city

has been destroyed. In London there is

at least some light, but in Constantinople

the only means of getting about at night

is by the aid of electric torches, the very

small of which cost me 8s.

The money question in Turkey is in a

most extraordinary position. Seven

months ago gold was given at banks in re-

turn for cheques. To-day there is a short-

age not only of gold but of silver and the

official Turkish paper money. There has

been substituted a kind of Turkish £1 note

taking the Turkish pound to be worth

17s. 6d., these new £1 notes only realize

about 12s. 6d. each.

For example, when I bought my railway ticket at the station at Stamboul for the Balkan express the clerk made me pay £15 in paper money for it, although its price is £12.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 11th March.—

9.15 p.m.—"The Angel in the House" by the

Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid

of Blue Cross Fund.

Wednesday, 29th March.—

11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders.

P. & O. S. N. CO. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NANKIN	9th Mar.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. G. Manley		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MALTA		About 16th Mar.	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.		
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NOVARA	About 24th Mar.	Freight and Passage
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA		About 26th Mar.	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 9th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 9th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 13th Mar. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Mar. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Mar. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "JANU"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAIANG" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation and Stairs; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHEI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. Telephone 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Companing at 9 to 10 Days) LEAVING

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 10th Mar., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,357 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE on 14th March.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	16th Mar.	On 18th Mar. 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	6th April	On 5th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 29th Apr. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	RAI	HONG KONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Mar. 12	NANKIN	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12
Mar. 20	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20
Apr. 3	NAGOYA	Apr. 3	Apr. 3	Apr. 3	Apr. 3
Apr. 17	NANKIN	Apr. 17	Apr. 17	Apr. 17	Apr. 17
May 1	NANKIN	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
May 15	NANKIN	May 15	May 15	May 15	May 15
May 29	NANKIN	May 29	May 29	May 29	May 29
June 12	NANKIN	June 12	June 12	June 12	June 12
June 26	NANKIN	June 26	June 26	June 26	June 26

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to BOSTON is definitely reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	1st Saloon	"B"	Accommodation	Single	Return
£74					£74				
£28					£28				
£28					£28				
£28					£28				
£70					£70				
£24					£24				
£24					£24				
£24					£24				

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FORLONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONG KONG	SPAIN	MARSEILLES	LYONS	LONDON
about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May. 4	May. 11
NELSON	June 19	June 29	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
MONGARA	July 3	July 13	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £22 Single £27 Return, 2nd Saloon £12 Single £15 ReturnFARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £14 Single £17 Return, 2nd Saloon £8 Single £10 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy (owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice)

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

OPERATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
	AND DISPLACEMENT		
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	SIYO MARU Capt. Soyoda	15,000	THURSDAY, 9th Mar., at Noon.
	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Tanaka	15,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Mar., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinobe	12,500	WED'DAY, 16th Mar., at Noon.
	SADOMARU Capt. Mursumi	12,500	TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, RAMBOANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAGA MARU Capt. B. Tada	15,000	SUNDAY, 12th Mar.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. ...	8,000	MONDAY, 13th Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	SATURDAY, 25th Mar.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	SUNDAY, 12th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. ...	10,000	THURSDAY, 16th Mar., at 10 A.M.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 800.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 350.
" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 2nd Single Yen 200.00	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single Yen 250.	
To Sydney, 1st Single Yen 240.	To Melbourne, 1st Single Yen 240.
To Yokohama, 1st Return Yen 150.	To Kobe, 1st Return Yen 135.
" " 2nd " 80.	" " 2nd " 65.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 212 and 194.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.
Steamer Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Mar.
KWANTO MARU	6,000—14 knots	WED'DAY, 29th Mar., Noon.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 8th April
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 3rd May.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES, given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU ... 18,500—15 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT.

Telephone 291. King's Building. (215)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... On 8th March.

YOKOHAMA ... On 8th March.

(Without Transshipment.)

HOMeward

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS ... On 18th March.

(Without Transshipment.)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available 12 months.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Telephone 746

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

"TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... THURSDAY, 23rd Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcel.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

"LUZON" MARU ... T. Miyata ... WED'DAY, 15th Mar., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

"DAIGI MARU" ... T. Koshi ... SUNDAY, 13th Mar., at Noon.

FOR ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

"ROSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WED'DAY, 15th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Suen Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

56

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

